



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/845,396	04/30/2001	Wayne L. Randell	32423/82536	2724
7590	07/17/2007	Bobby B. Gillenwater, Esquire BARNES & THORNBURG 600 One Summit Square Fort Wayne, IN 46802	EXAMINER LIVERSEDGE, JENNIFER L	ART UNIT 3692
			MAIL DATE 07/17/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/845,396	RANDELL ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Jennifer Liversedge	3692	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 May 2007.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 48 and 50-116 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 48 and 50-116 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is responsive to Applicant's amendment and request for reconsideration of application 09/845,396 filed on May 1, 2007.

The claims submitted on January 18, 2007 are examined in this Office Action.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 48 and 50-116 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,826,542 B1 to Virgin et al. (further referred to as Virgin), and further in view of US Pub No 2003/0167229 A1 to Ludwig et al. (further referred to as Ludwig).

Regarding claims 48, 50-71 and 116, Virgin discloses a process for online invoice presentment and processing (columns 1-14; particularly column 3, lines 52-58), comprising:

- a) generating at a biller entity an invoice for a service rendered to a customer entity (column 3, lines 54-56; Figure 4);
- b) making information on the invoice electronically available to first and second users associated to the customer entity, the first user being associated with a first

customer computing unit and the second user being associated with a second customer computing unit (column 2, lines 43-49; column 10, lines 25-56);

including enabling users to approve and authorize the invoice based on respective invoice handling privileges assigned by the customer to the user (column 10, lines 32-56; column 11, lines 6-23; column 13, lines 21-36);

where an identifier is processed to determine if users have invoice approval and authorization privileges (column 11, lines 6-23);

transmitting over the communications network from the second customer computing unit to the biller entity payment remittance information including data selected from the set consisting of a credit card number, an authorization to debit a bank account, wire transfer information, direct deposit information and an indication that a check will be mailed (Figure 11; column 14, lines 48-54).

Virgin does not disclose transmitting over a communications network from the first customer computing unit to the biller entity a first data element indicating that the first user has approved the invoice and transmitting over the communications network from the second customer computing unit to the biller entity a second data element indicating that the second user has authorized payment of the invoice.

However, Virgin does disclose enabling invoicers to view the payment status, such as partially approved and approved within the multi-level rule-based routing process (column 2, lines 43-54).

Further, Ludwig discloses transmitting over a communications network from the first customer computing unit to the biller entity a first data element indicating that the

first user has approved the invoice and transmitting over the communications network from the second customer computing unit to the biller entity a second data element indicating that the second user has authorized payment of the invoice (pages 1-22, specifically such as page 14, paragraph 96; page 19, paragraph 124; page 21, paragraphs 137 and 139; page 22, paragraph 143).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the authorization process for an online invoice as disclosed by Virgin to adapt the use of notifying a biller of invoice authorization progress as disclosed by Ludwig. The motivation would be to provide a means of tracking the progress of obtaining invoice approvals where the invoicer is not required to take the active step of reviewing the status (Virgin requires active viewing of approval/authorization steps whereas Ludwig provides automatic notification of each successive approval/authorization step).

Regarding claims 72-96, Virgin discloses a process (columns 1-14), comprising:

- a) rendering a service to a customer entity (column 1, lines 21-28);
- b) generating an invoice for the service (column 3, lines 54-56; Figure 4);
- c) making available to first and second users associated to the customer entity an electronic document providing information on the invoice (column 2, lines 43-49; column 10, lines 25-56);
- d) providing in the electronic document a user interface control, the user interface control providing a first input option to approve the invoice and a second input option to authorize payment of the invoice, the second input being distinct from the first input

option (column 2, lines 43-61; column 10, lines 27-56; column 11, lines 6-23; column 13, lines 21-36);

including enabling users to approve and authorize the invoice based on respective invoice handling privileges assigned by the customer to the user (column 10, lines 32-56; column 11, lines 6-23; column 13, lines 21-36);

invoice information includes an invoice identifier and amount of money billed under the invoice and where a complete copy of the invoice can be accessed (Figure 11; column 14, lines 48-54)

where an identifier is processed to determine if users have invoice approval and authorization privileges (column 11, lines 6-23);

transmitting over the communications network from the second customer computing unit to the biller entity payment remittance information including data selected from the set consisting of a credit card number, an authorization to debit a bank account, wire transfer information, direct deposit information and an indication that a check will be mailed (Figure 11; column 14, lines 48-54);

wherein the invoice is associated with a given category selected from a plurality of categories, the invoice handling privileges assigned by the customer entity to the first user being associated with respective categories and including invoice approval privileges with the given category (column 2, lines 5-16 and lines 43-49; column 10, lines 27-56; column 11, lines 6-23; column 13, lines 10-36).

Virgin does not specifically disclose detecting granting of payment of the invoice only when the first user has approved the invoice via the first input option and the second user has authorized payment of the invoice via the second input option.

Virgin discloses enabling invoicers to view the payment status, such as partially approved and approved within the multi-level rule-based routing process (column 2, lines 43-54).

Further, Ludwig discloses detecting granting of payment of the invoice only when the first user has approved the invoice via the first input option and the second user has authorized payment of the invoice via the second input option (pages 1-22, specifically such as page 14, paragraph 96; page 19, paragraph 124; page 21, paragraphs 137 and 139; page 22, paragraph 143).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the authorization process for an online invoice as disclosed by Virgin to adapt the use of detecting granting of payment by an invoicer as disclosed by Ludwig. The motivation would be to provide a means of tracking the progress of obtaining invoice approvals and a paid invoice where the invoicer is not required to take the active step of reviewing the status (Virgin requires active viewing of approval/authorization steps whereas Ludwig provides automatic notification of each successive approval/authorization step through to payment complete).

Regarding claims 97-112, Virgin discloses a process for granting payment of an invoice over a network, the invoice having been issued by a biller entity to a customer entity (columns 1-14; particularly column 3, lines 52-58), said process comprising:

- a) accessing via a computer information on the invoice (column 3, lines 52-58);
  - where an identifier is processed to determine if users have invoice approval and authorization privileges (column 11, lines 6-23);
    - transmitting over the communications network from the second customer computing unit to the biller entity payment remittance information including data selected from the set consisting of a credit card number, an authorization to debit a bank account, wire transfer information, direct deposit information and an indication that a check will be mailed (Figure 11; column 14, lines 48-54);
      - wherein the invoice is associated with a given category selected from a plurality of categories, the invoice handling privileges assigned by the customer entity to the first user being associated with respective categories and including invoice approval privileges with the given category (column 2, lines 5-16 and lines 43-49; column 10, lines 27-56; column 11, lines 6-23; column 13, lines 10-36).
  - b) transmitting from the customer entity to the biller entity a first data element indicating that the invoice has been approved by a first user associated with the customer entity (column 2, lines 43-61; column 14, lines 20-59);
    - c) transmitting from the customer entity to the biller entity a second data element indicating that payment of the invoice has been authorized by a second user associated with the customer entity (column 2, lines 43-61; column 14, lines 20-59);

Virgin does not disclose transmitting from the customer entity a first data element indicating that the invoice has been approved by a first user associated with the customer entity and transmitting from the customer entity to the biller entity a second data element indicating that payment of the invoice has been authorized by a second user associated with the customer entity.

However, Virgin does disclose enabling invoicers to view the payment status, such as partially approved and approved within the multi-level rule-based routing process (column 2, lines 43-54).

Further, Ludwig discloses transmitting from the customer entity a first data element indicating that the invoice has been approved by a first user associated with the customer entity and transmitting from the customer entity to the biller entity a second data element indicating that payment of the invoice has been authorized by a second user associated with the customer entity (pages 1-22, specifically such as page 14, paragraph 96; page 19, paragraph 124; page 21, paragraphs 137 and 139; page 22, paragraph 143).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the authorization process for an online invoice as disclosed by Virgin to adapt the use of notifying a biller of invoice authorization progress as disclosed by Ludwig. The motivation would be to provide a means of tracking the progress of obtaining invoice approvals where the invoicer is not required to take the active step of reviewing the status (Virgin requires active viewing of approval/authorization steps whereas Ludwig provides automatic notification of each successive approval/authorization step).

Regarding claims 113-115, Virgin discloses a method for electronically presenting and granting payment of invoices (columns 1-14; particularly column 3, lines 52-58), comprising:

- a) generating at a biller entity an invoice for a service rendered to a customer entity (column 3, lines 54-56; Figure 4);
- b) making information on the invoice electronically available to the customer entity (column 3, lines 54-62);
- c) enabling at least two users associated to the customer entity to complete respective stages of a multi-stage invoice handling process (column 2, lines 5-16 and lines 43-54; column 10, lines 25-56; column 11, lines 6-23);

wherein the multi-stage handling process includes a first and second stage.

Virgin does not disclose transmitting over a communications network from each of said at least two users to the biller entity a respective data element indicating that the respective stage of the multi-stage invoice handling process has been completed.

However, Virgin does disclose enabling invoicers to view the payment status, such as partially approved and approved within the multi-level rule-based routing process (column 2, lines 43-54).

Further, Ludwig discloses transmitting over a communications network from each of said at least two users to the biller entity a respective data element indicating that the respective stage of the multi-stage invoice handling process has been completed

(pages 1-22, specifically such as page 14, paragraph 96; page 19, paragraph 124; page 21, paragraphs 137 and 139; page 22, paragraph 143).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the authorization process for an online invoice as disclosed by Virgin to adapt the use of notifying a biller of invoice authorization progress as disclosed by Ludwig. The motivation would be to provide a means of tracking the progress of obtaining invoice approvals where the invoicer is not required to take the active step of reviewing the status (Virgin requires active viewing of approval/authorization steps whereas Ludwig provides automatic notification of each successive approval/authorization step).

### ***Response to Arguments***

Examiner acknowledges receipt of Affidavits filed with the amendment submitted on May 1, 2007. Examiner further acknowledges that the contents of the Affidavits contain information generally related to the concept of a multi-stage approval process for an electronic invoice. However, Examiner notes that the particular element which has been the focus of amendments of the independent claims, namely a first and second data element being sent to an invoicer indicating approval/authorization, is not disclosed in the Affidavit material. Accordingly, Examiner has withdrawn the rejection based on Ludwig in acknowledgement of the material contained in the Affidavit for which the Applicant is swearing behind the Ludwig reference. However, the element of a first and second data element being sent to an invoicer indicating

approval/authorization is not disclosed in the Affidavit and therefore has been rejected by Virgin in combination with Ludwig.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Jennifer Liversedge whose telephone number is 571-272-3167. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday – Friday, 8:30 – 5 PM.

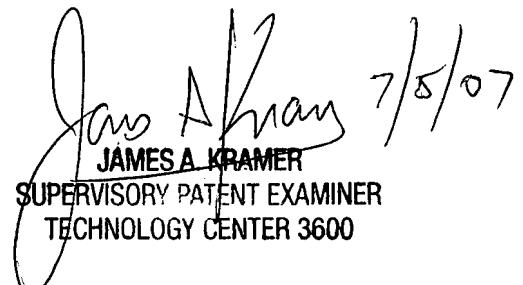
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jay Kramer can be reached at 571-272-6783. The fax number for the organization where the application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jennifer Liversedge

Examiner

Art Unit 3692

  
JAMES A. KRAMER  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600  
7/5/07